



## FY 2005 101 Days of Summer Safety Calendar

MONTH	TOPICS & TRAINING	HOLIDAY MESSAGES	ACTIONS TO BE STRESSED
<b>M A Y</b>  Memorial Day Starts the 101 days of summer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• POV</li><li>• Motorcycle</li><li>• Sports</li><li>• Outdoor accidents</li></ul>	<b>Memorial Day</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• POV &amp; Motorcycle inspections / safety briefs</li><li>• Extreme sports and dangers of those sports</li><li>• Outdoor accidents / grass cutting, weed eating</li></ul>
<b>J U N E</b>  May 31 through June 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Heat Injuries</li><li>• Reptiles</li><li>• Insects</li></ul>	<b>Fireworks Safety Month</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Identify causes of heat injuries, ways to prevent and treat</li><li>• Identify reptiles for area, ways to prevent trouble/ things to do if bitten</li><li>• Identify insects in area, prevention methods and safety.</li></ul>
<b>J U N E</b>  June 6 through June 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Protection from the Sun</li><li>• Ten Commandments of Safety</li></ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Discuss why and ways to protect our skin from the sun</li><li>• Teach the Ten Commandments of Safety</li></ul>



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MONTH	TOPICS & TRAINING	HOLIDAY MESSAGES	ACTIONS TO BE STRESSED
<b>J U N E</b>  June 13 through 19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Summer risk Management</li><li>• Outdoor Accidents</li><li>• Water Safety</li></ul>	<b>Army Day June 14<sup>th</sup></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Teach summer risk management</li><li>• Review outdoor accidents, lawn mowers weed eaters and the need for hand and eye protection</li><li>• Review water safety the do's and don'ts</li></ul>
<b>J U N E</b>  June 20 through July 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• POV / Motorcycle Safety</li><li>• Fireworks safety</li><li>• Sports Accidents</li></ul>	<b>4<sup>th</sup> of July Holiday</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• POV / Motorcycle inspections, safety talks</li><li>• Driving under the influence / excess speed</li><li>• Fireworks safety and small children</li><li>• Extreme sports injuries / follow the rules and be safe</li></ul>
<b>J U L Y</b>  July 5 through July 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Heat Injuries</li><li>• Insects</li><li>• Water Safety</li></ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Review how to prevent heat injuries and how to treat</li><li>• Insects and repellent safety</li><li>• Water Safety Do's and Don'ts</li></ul>



## FY 2005 101 Days of Summer Safety Calendar

MONTH	TOPICS & TRAINING	HOLIDAY MESSAGES	ACTIONS TO BE STRESSED
J U L Y  July 11 through July 17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Summer risk Management</li><li>• Outdoor Accidents</li><li>• Reptiles</li></ul>	Dog days of Summer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Teach summer risk management</li><li>• Review outdoor accidents, lawn mowers weed eaters and the need for hand and eye protection</li><li>• Identify reptiles in area and dangers associated with them</li></ul>
J U L Y  July 18 through July 24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Protection from the Sun</li><li>• Ten Commandments of Safety</li></ul>	Summer Heat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Review reasons why we need protection from the sun and how to do that</li><li>• Review the Ten Commandments of Safety</li></ul>
J U L Y  July 25 through July 31	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Water Safety</li><li>• Sports Accidents</li><li>• Motorcycle safety</li></ul>	Half way gone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Review Do's and Don'ts of water sports</li><li>• Extreme Sports follow the rules</li><li>• Motorcycle safety rules to live by</li></ul>



## **FY 2004 MASTER ACCIDENT 2<sup>st</sup> Quarter PREVENTION CALENDAR**

<b>•MONTH</b>	<b>•TOPICS &amp; TRAINING</b>	<b>•HOLIDAY MESSAGES</b>	<b>•ACTIONS TO BE STRESSED</b>
<b>A U G U S T</b> August 1 through August 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Bus Stop Safety</li><li>• Heat Injuries</li><li>•Sun Protection</li></ul>	Getting ready for school	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• What should children look for and what should adults be looking for at bus stops</li><li>• Prevention and treatment of injuries</li><li>• UV protection / how and why</li></ul>
<b>A U G U S T</b> August 8 through August 14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Reptiles</li><li>• Outdoor Accidents</li><li>•Sports Accidents</li></ul>	School is back in session or almost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Identify area reptiles and how to prevent encounter</li><li>• Weed Eater and Lawn mower safety</li><li>• Extreme sports follow the rules</li></ul>
<b>A U G U S T</b> August 15 through August 21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Insects</li><li>• Water Safety</li><li>•Ten Commandments of Safety</li></ul>	School is back which means it time for some football	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Identify area insects / prevention and first aid</li><li>• Identify safety issues related to water sports</li><li>• Review the Ten Commandments of Safety</li></ul>





## **FY 2004 MASTER ACCIDENT 2<sup>st</sup> Quarter PREVENTION CALENDAR**

<b>MONTH</b>	<b>TOPICS &amp; TRAINING</b>	<b>HOLIDAY MESSAGES</b>	<b>ACTIONS TO BE STRESSED</b>
<b>A U G U S T</b>  August 22 through September 5th	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>POV</b></li><li>• <b>Motorcycle / ATV</b></li><li>• <b>Summer Risk Management</b></li></ul>	<b>Labor Day</b> <b>Cook outs</b> <b>Football</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>POV inspections / risk assessments</b></li><li>• <b>Motorcycle / ATV inspections risk assessments</b></li><li>• <b>Review Individual Summer Risk Assessments / did it help maintain a safe summer</b></li></ul>

# PRIVATELY OWNED VEHICLES OUTLINE

- Aggressive Driving
- Age
- Seatbelts
- Alcohol
- Fatigue
- Speed
- Statistics



# AGGRESSIVE DRIVING

- National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) definition: When Individuals commit a combination of moving traffic offenses so as to endanger other persons or property.
- The operation of a motor vehicle involving three or more moving violations as part of a single continuous sequence of driving acts, which is likely to endanger any person or property.





# AGGRESSIVE DRIVING DEFENITIONS CONTINUED

- Aggressive driving, is driving under the influence of impaired emotions

There are three categories:

1. Impatience and inattentiveness
2. Power Struggle
3. Recklessness and Road Rage



# IMPATIENT AND INATTENTIVENESS

- Driving through red lights
- Speeding up to yellow lights
- Rolling stops
- Cutting corners
- Blocking intersections
- Not yielding
- Improper lane change
- Driving 5 to 15 miles over posted speed limit
- Following to close
- Not signaling when required



# POWER STRUGGLE

- Blocking passing lane, refusing to move over
- Threatening or insulting by yelling, gesturing, honking repeatedly
- Tailgating to punish or coerce
- Cutting off in a duel
- Braking suddenly to retaliate





# RECKLESS AND ROAD RAGE

- Driving Drunk / under the influence
- Pointing a gun or firing shots
- Assaulting with the vehicle or battering object
- Driving at very high speeds

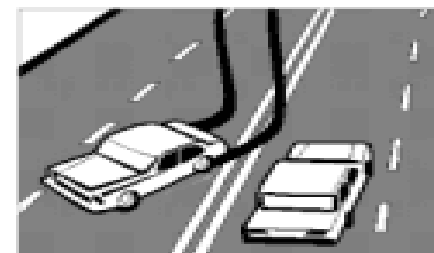
## Weaving



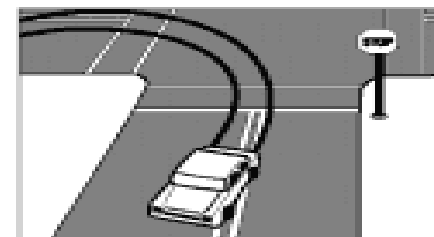
## Drifting



## Swerving



## Turning with a wide radius





## AGE

- Soldiers who are 18-24 are at the highest risk
- Risk of involvement in a fatal crash for soldiers who are 18-24 is nearly **4X Greater** than any other age group

Almost one-third of the pedestrians killed in 1996 were intoxicated.



May be reproduced (1998)



# SEATBELTS

- Seatbelts prevent death in 42% of all potentially fatal crashes
- Air bags added to seatbelts increase your odds of surviving the crash to 47%



# FATIGUE

- Drivers between the ages of 18-24 are at special risk with over 56% of fatal crashes involving fatigue or falling asleep at the wheel
- Most accidents happen between 2300 and 0600
- Plan your trip - Get rest - Take rest stops - ARRIVE ALIVE





# ALCOHOL

- Intoxicated drivers are 15X more likely to be involved in a crash, fatally injured than a sober driver
- About 48% of all traffic fatalities involve an intoxicated or alcohol impaired person



# SPEED

- The faster a car is going, the more distance and time it takes the driver to stop
- Excess speed limits the amount of time a driver has to react, and reduces the ability to safely negotiate the road.





# POV SAFETY

- Become a courteous driver
- Don't drink and drive
- Use a designated driver
- Wear seat belts
- Obey the speed limit
- Take rest breaks
- Adjust speed for conditions
- Don't follow too close ( 2 second rule)
- Maintain your vehicle
- Drive defensively not aggressively
- Avoid the use of cell phones or any distracting devices while driving



# SPORTS

- After hours and weekend sports cause injury to soldiers. Extreme sports like mountain climbing, mountain biking, sky diving and others have caused death of soldiers
- Follow the rules, make sure your equipment is in good working condition and make sure medical attention is available
- When starting to learn make sure you have a reputable instructor, certified to instruct the sport you have chosen
- Remember any sport is dangerous it is up to you to know the degree of danger and the degree of risk



# OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES



- Lawn mower injuries include deep cuts, loss of fingers and toes, broken and dislocated bones, burns, and eye injuries
- Each year approximately 68,000 people are injured. 9,000 of those hurt were younger than 18 years of age
- Use mower with a control that stops the mower from moving forward if the handle is let go
- Children younger than 16 should not use riding lawn mowers, younger than 12 should not use walk behind mowers
- Use proper PPE, leather boots (not tennis shoes), eye protection for flying objects and hearing protection for the noise

•



# OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES



- Start and refuel lawn mower outdoors, not garages or sheds  
Mower should be refueled with motor turned off and cool
- Make sure blade settings are done by an adult, with mower off and spark plug removed or disconnected
- Do not pull mower backward or mow in reverse unless absolutely necessary, and carefully look for children behind you
- Always turn the mower off and wait for the blades to stop completely before removing the grass catcher or unclogging the discharge chute
- Never let children ride as passengers





# OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES



- Trimmer line can throw objects violently, HAZARD ZONE IS 60 FEET
- Keep people and animals a minimum 30 feet away, weed eaters can blind or injure people
- Wear PPE, face shield or safety glasses, heavy long pants, boots and gloves. Do not wear loose clothing or jewelry, short pants, sandals or go barefoot. Secure hair so it is above the shoulder and always wear hearing protection
- Never start or run the engine inside a closed room, breathing exhaust can kill
- Inspect the entire tool before use



# OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES



- Make sure the trimmer head is properly installed and securely fastened
- Always keep engine on the right side of body
- Hold tool firmly with both hands
- Keep firm footing and balance – do not over reach
- Keep trimmer head below waist level
- Do not raise engine above the waist – trimmer head can be close to your body



# OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES



- Keep all body parts away from the trimmer head and muffler when engine is running
- Hand carry the tool with the engine stopped and the muffler away from your body
- READ ALL MANUFACTURERS LITURATURE ABOUT THE OPERATION OF YOUR EQUIPMENT
- ALWAYS SUPERVISE CHILDREN WHEN DOING YARD WORK
- WEAR PPE AS REQUIRED FOR YOUR TASK AND HAVE A GREAT SUMMER



# TEN COMMANDMENTS OF SAFETY

- **Thou shalt know what to do in an emergency.** Make sure everyone at work and at home has covered emergency procedures. 911, house fire escape and meeting site, ect...
- **Thou shalt obey established rules, procedures and safety signs.** If you follow the rules your children will follow the rules and everyone has a safe summer
- **Thou shalt wear all required PPE.** Summer sports, yard work, activities all require some type of PPE, wear it and enjoy summer
- **Thou shalt handle hazardous materials according to instructions.** Follow procedures at work and home, those materials end up in our drinking water



# TEN COMMANDMENTS OF SAFETY

- **Thou shalt operate equipment correctly.** I expect my children to follow the rule and I will to. Injuries are caused from operating machinery outside it's limits
- **Thou shalt avoid taking safety risk.** My country needs me, my family needs me for support, my unit needs me, I will not take un-necessary risk, take short cuts or engage in hoarseplay
- **Thou shalt remove, repair, or report safety hazards as soon as possible.** Everyone has a personal responsibility to report and repair safety problems.
- **Thou shalt report mishaps promptly.** Know what steps to take when accident occurs, who is notified first, phone numbers location for help and always be able to describe what happened



# TEN COMMANDMENTS OF SAFETY

- **Thou shalt contribute to work zone and home safety.** Individual work areas must be kept clean, common areas should remain uncluttered and clean. Home or work keeping a safe environment keeps everyone safe
- **Thou shalt take training seriously.** I will take all safety training seriously. I will give feedback to help produce a better safety training. I am promote safety through the warrior and work ethic at work and home



# HEAT INJURIES

• The summer season can be an enjoyable time of the year. It is also a time when the potential for heat injuries increases.

Heat injuries are preventable. By following these

## Work/Rest and Water Consumption Table

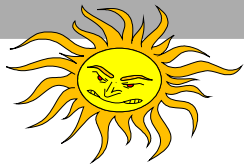
*Applies to average sized, heat-acclimated soldier wearing BDU, hot weather. (See TB MED 507 for further guidance.)*

Easy Work	Moderate Work	Hard Work
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Weapon Maintenance</li><li>• Walking Hard Surface at 2.5 mph, &lt; 30 lb Load</li><li>• Marksmanship Training</li><li>• Drill and Ceremony</li><li>• Manual of Arms</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Walking Loose Sand at 2.5 mph, No Load</li><li>• Walking Hard Surface at 3.5 mph, &lt; 40 lb Load</li><li>• Calisthenics</li><li>• Patrolling</li><li>• Individual Movement Techniques, i.e., Low Crawl or High Crawl</li><li>• Defensive Position Construction</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Walking Hard Surface at 3.5 mph, ≥ 40 lb Load</li><li>• Walking Loose Sand at 2.5 mph with Load</li><li>• Field Assaults</li></ul>

Heat Category	WBGT Index, F°	Easy Work		Moderate Work		Hard Work	
		Work/Rest (min)	Water Intake (qt/hr)	Work/Rest (min)	Water Intake (qt/hr)	Work/Rest (min)	Water Intake (qt/hr)
1	78° - 81.9°	NL	½	NL	¾	40/20 min	¾
2 (GREEN)	82° - 84.9°	NL	½	50/10 min	¾	30/30 min	1
3 (YELLOW)	85° - 87.9°	NL	¾	40/20 min	¾	30/30 min	1
4 (RED)	88° - 89.9°	NL	¾	30/30 min	¾	20/40 min	1
5 (BLACK)	> 90°	50/10 min	1	20/40 min	1	10/50 min	1

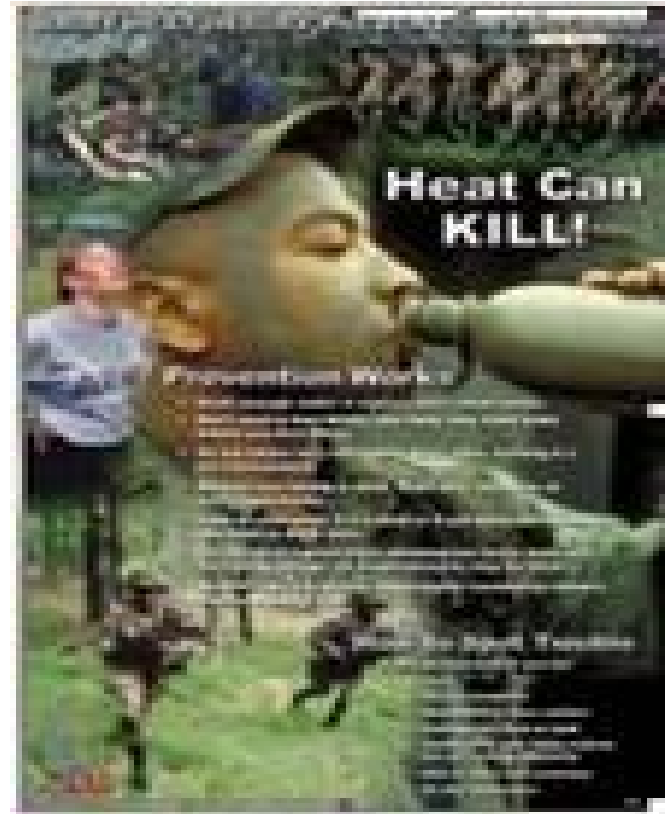
- The work/rest times and fluid replacement volumes will sustain performance and hydration for at least 4 hrs of work in the specified heat category. Fluid needs can vary based on individual differences ( $\pm \frac{1}{4}$  qt/hr) and exposure to full sun or full shade ( $\pm \frac{1}{4}$  qt/hr).
- **NL** = no limit to work time per hr.
- **Rest** = minimal physical activity (sitting or standing) accomplished in shade if possible.
- **CAUTION: Hourly fluid intake should not exceed 1½ qts. Daily fluid intake should not exceed 12 qts.**
- If wearing body armor, add 5°F to WBGT index in humid climates.
- If doing Easy Work and wearing NBC (MOPP 4) clothing, add 10°F to WBGT index.
- If doing Moderate or Hard Work and wearing NBC (MOPP 4) clothing, add 20°F to WBGT index.



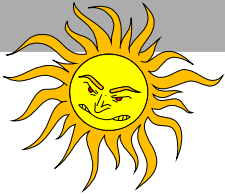


# HEAT INJURY PREVENTION

- **Drink plenty of water**
- **Avoid heavy meals at lunch time**
- **Maintain a well balanced diet**
- **Wear appropriate clothing**
- **Use sunscreen**
- **Follow recommended work/rest cycles**



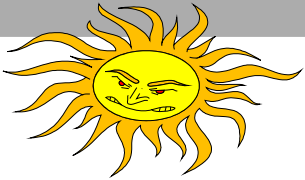




# HEAT INJURY PREVENTION

- **Keep areas well ventilated**
- **Schedule outdoor activities during the**
- **cooler part of the day**
- **Use the buddy system**
- **Monitor those at risk**
- **Use common sense**





# HEAT INJURIES

## HEAT RASH

### CAUSE

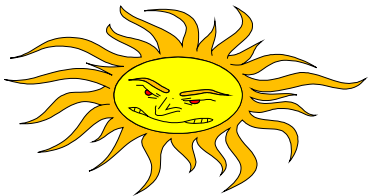
- **Skin irritation caused by excessive**
- **Sweating in a hot humid environment**

### SYMPTOMS

- **Appears as a cluster of pimples or small blisters**
- **Neck, groin area; under breasts & arms; and skin creases**

### TREATMENT

- **Baby powder with corn starch**
- **Cool shower - avoid lotions - change clothes frequently**



# HEAT INJURIES

## HEAT CRAMPS

### CAUSE

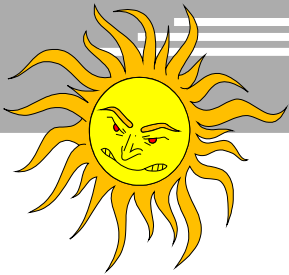
- **Excessive loss of salt from the body**

### SYMPTOMS

- **Painful cramps of the major muscle groups**
- **(arms, legs, or stomach)**

### TREATMENT

- **Provide cool water - shade - monitor**



# HEAT INJURIES

## HEAT EXHAUSTION

### CAUSE

- **Excessive loss of salt and water in the body**

### SYMPTOMS

- **Profuse sweating - headache - paleness - weakness**
- **nausea - cool moist skin - tingling sensation in extremities**

### TREATMENT

- **Provide water - shade - elevate feet - monitor**
- **seek medical attention immediately**



# HEAT INJURIES

## HEAT STROKE

### CAUSE

- The body's heat regulatory mechanism stops

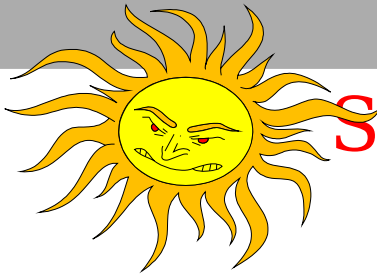
### SYMPTOMS

- Headache - dizziness - delirium - weakness - nausea  
red, hot skin - unconsciousness

### TREATMENT

### MEDICAL EMERGENCY!!

- cool shaded area - soak clothing and fan - elevate feet  
massage extremities



# SUNBURN PROTECTION

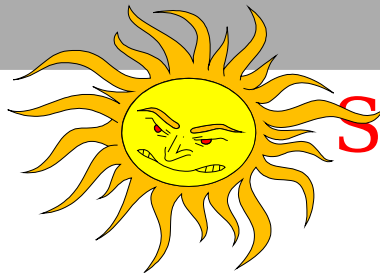
## THE RADIATING FACTS

### General Skin Cancer Facts

- The National Cancer Institute defines skin cancer as a disease in which cancer cells (malignant) are found in the outer layer of the skin.
- *Basal cell carcinoma and squamous cell carcinoma* are the most common form of skin cancer. About 80 % of all new cases will be this type of skin cancer. The cure rate for basal and squamous cell carcinoma is 95% if detected and treated early.

What is skin cancer?

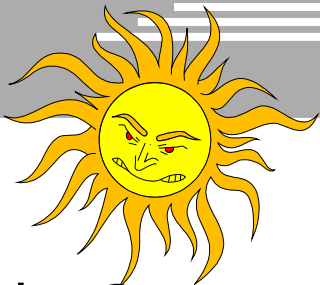
Non-melanoma



# SUNBURN PROTECTION

## Melanoma

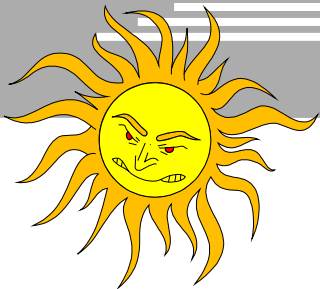
- Most serious form of skin cancer. It is characterized by the uncontrolled growth of pigment-producing tanning cells. Melanomas may suddenly appear without warning, but can also develop from or near a mole. Most frequently they are found on the upper back and neck, but can occur all over the body.



# SUNBURN PROTECTION

- Skin Cancer is the most commonly occurring cancer in the United States
- Skin cancer accounts for 1% of all cancer deaths.
- Approximately 9,200 deaths a year result from skin cancer.
- Most malignant melanomas occur in individuals between 25-29 years of age.
- 90% of all skin cancers can be attributed to the sun.
- Regardless of one's skin complexion, everyone is at risk to get skin cancer.

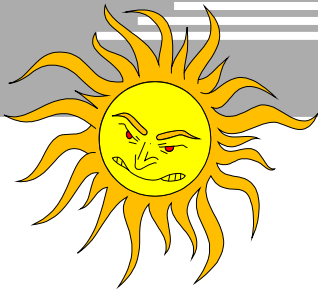




# SUNBURN PROTECTION

## Cancer and Youth

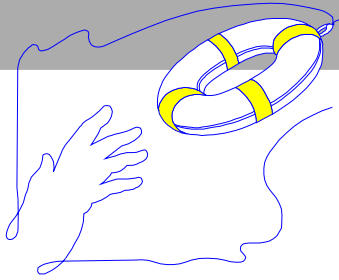
- 50% of lifetime exposure to UV light occurs during childhood and adolescence.
- It can take less than 10 minutes for a child's skin to burn.
- Individuals who suffered severe childhood sunburns are at increased risk for skin cancer.
- Practicing sun safe behaviors during childhood is the first step in reducing the chances of getting skin cancer later in life.
- A person born today is twice as likely to develop



# SUNBURN PROTECTION

## Safety in the Sun

- **Sunscreen:** Use products that protect against both types of UV rays- UVA and UVB. Experts recommend liberal use of sunscreens rated at least 15 SPF. Reapply sunscreen every two hours when outdoors, even on cloudy days. Contrary to recent media reports that sunscreens may do more harm than good, the American Academy of Dermatology and the American Cancer Society urge Americans NOT to decrease sunscreen use. Sunglasses should be worn. Wear protective, tightly woven clothing,
- **Set limits in the sun:** Try to avoid sun between the hours of 10am and 4 pm when the sun's rays are the strongest.
- **Wear protective clothing:** Hats with wide brims and sunglasses.

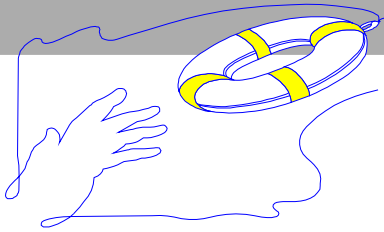


# WATER SAFETY

Drownings.....

- **Are a leading cause of soldier death**
- **Most often occur during off-duty recreational**
- **Swimming in unauthorized swimming areas**
- **After dark**
- **Frequently related to alcohol use**

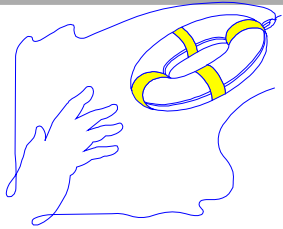
**Be Safe around Water**



# WATER SAFETY

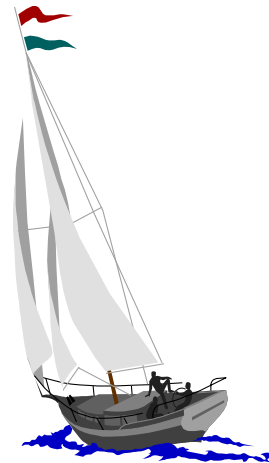
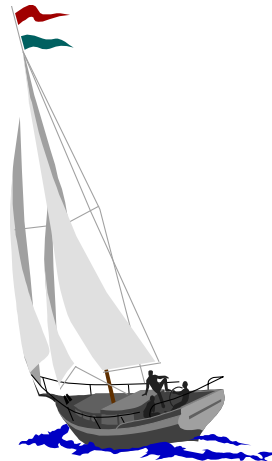
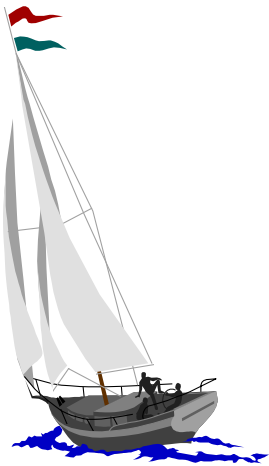


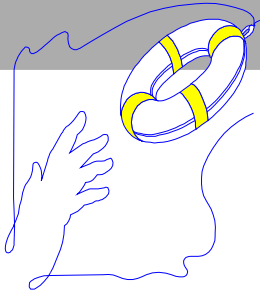
- **Learn to swim and know “your limits”**
- **Use the buddy system**
- **Swim in supervised areas**
- **Obey “NO DIVING” signs**
- **Don’t drink and swim**
- **Wear PFD’s when boating and fishing**
- **Know the weather conditions**
- **Use common sense - don’t swim after eating,**
- **While chewing gum or after drinking.**



# WATERSAFETY

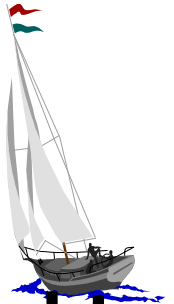
**Most boating mishaps involve capsizing, falls overboard and collisions. About 90% of all fatalities are caused by drowning, and in nearly all cases personal floatation (PFD's) were NOT used.**





# WATER SAFETY

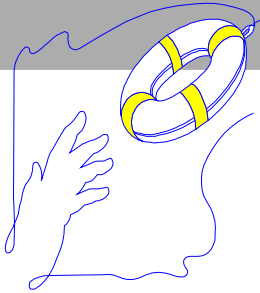
## BOATING LIMITS



- **Limit loading your boat to recommended weight**
- **Limit movement inside the boat**
- **Limit boating to safe weather and water conditions**

## BOATING SAFETY TIPS

- **Yield right of way**
- **Be aware of others**

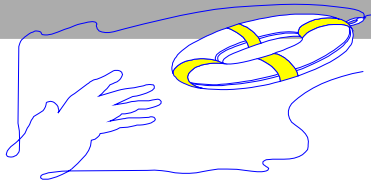


# WATER SAFETY

## BOATING SAFETY TIPS



- **Avoid alcohol**
- **Maintain a safe speed**
- **Don't overload**
- **Don't loan to inexperienced operators**
- **Wear proper clothing**
- **Ensure proper maintenance**



# WATER SAFETY



## JET SKIS

- **“Jet Skis” or “personal watercraft” are classified as Class A inboard boats.**

### What does that mean?

- **It means that they are subject to the same rules and regulations as any other power boat.**





# WATER SAFETY

## WATER SAFETY

### RISK MANAGEMENT POINTER



**DRINKING + WATER = TROUBLE**



# WATER SAFETY

## WATER SAFETY RISK MANAGEMENT POINTER

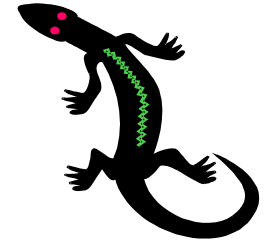
PERSONAL  
FLOATATION DEVICE



**IT WON'T WORK  
IF YOU DON'T WEAR IT**



# INSECTS



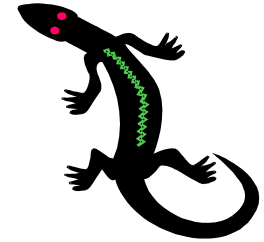
## Ticks, spiders, and insects

**Identify personnel who are allergic to insect bites or stings and ensure that they have an emergency first-aid kit on hand.**

- **Use insect repellent (follow directions)**
- **When camping, inspect bedding before use, and**
- **Avoid sleeping or leaving clothes in damp places.**
- **Food and crumbs attract insects**



# INSECTS



## MOSQUITO AND WEST NILE

- Transmitted by bite of an infected mosquito
- Reduce mosquito breeding sites
- Reduce exposure use insect repellent with DEET
- Being over 50 is a risk factor but healthy adults can become severely affected by the virus
- If your community has a mosquito control program you still need to use repellent with DEET



# INSECTS

## ANIMALS AND INSECTS

IF YOU HAVE:

- **Unusual bite**
- **Tick bite (do not remove tick)**
- **Multiple bites**

SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION!!



## SUMMER RISK MANAGEMENT

Last summer, the army experienced numerous mishaps during the 101 critical days of summer. This year we need to take time and implement the Risk Management concept in our off duty activities as well as work. YES, off-duty stuff can and must be considered in the RM concept just as on-duty operations do. So, as we plan these summer events, we should rely on the same process we use to conduct our military operations...Risk Management.

- IDENTIFY THE HAZARD
- ASSESS THE RISK
- ANALYZE RISK CONTROL MEASURES
- MAKE CONTROL DECISIONS
- RISK CONTROL IMPLEMENTATION



# SUMMER RISK MANAGEMENT

## IDENTIFY THE HAZARD

- Weather (heat, thunderstorms, wind and humidity)
- Location (near water, desert, forest, urban)
- Wildlife (bugs, snakes, poisonous plants and other critters)
- Activities ( water activities, sports, mountain climbing and games)
- Attendees (military, family members, children, open to the public)



# SUMMER RISK MANAGEMENT

## ASSESS THE RISK

- Injuries and damage do to severe weather, sunburn, ect...
- Incidents involving water, heat injuries, dehydration, POV, ect..
- Animal bites, insect-borne diseases, skin irritations, ect...
- Drowning, sprains, broken bones, overexertion, slips, trips & falls
- Relative health of attendees allergic reactions





# **SUMMER RISK MANAGEMENT**

## **Analyze risk control measures**

- **Safety briefings at work and home**
- **Check weather and plan accordingly**
- **Make sure people do not wander off into water or woods**
- **Use insect Repellant - Use sun screen**
- **Ensure sports played by rules and supervised**
- **Alcohol present - watch drinkers for overindulgence**



# SUMMER RISK MANAGEMENT

## MAKE CONTROL DECISIONS

- Choose to accept the risk, avoid the risk, or spread the risk. Do not make Dumb decisions

## RISK CONTROL IMPLEMENTATION

- Once you select appropriate controls, USE THEM!!!

## SUPERVISE AND REVIEW

- Situation will always change
- Monitor and adjust as necessary



# FIREWORK SAFETY



- Never allow children to play with or ignite fireworks.
- Read and follow all warnings and instructions
- Be sure other people are out of range before lighting fireworks.
- Only light fireworks on a smooth, flat surface away from the house, dry leaves, and flammable materials.
- Never try to relight fireworks that have not fully functioned.



# SCHOOL BUS – KIDS AND YOU DRIVERS

- If a four lane highway has no median all four lanes **STOP!!!!**
- When backing watch for children walking or biking to school
- In neighborhoods and school zones watch for children who may be thinking of getting to school, but may not be thinking about safety.
- SLOW DOWN Watch for children we are the adults and



# SCHOOL BUS – KIDS AND YOU

## DRIVERS – CONTINUED

- Learn and obey the “alternately flashing warning light” system that school bus drivers use
- Yellow flashing lights indicate that the bus is preparing to load or unload children – slow down prepare to stop
- Red Flashing lights and extended stop arms indicate the bus has stopped – children are getting on and off the bus – THIS MEANS STOPP BEAWARE – WATCH FOR CHILDREN – DO PROCEED UNTIL RED LIGHTS STOP FLASHING



# SCHOOL BUS – KIDS AND YOU

## CHILDREN

- Get to school bus stop at least five minutes early
- When school bus arrives stand at least 6 feet (three giant steps)  
away from the curb and line up away from the street
- Wait until the bus stops and the door opens and the driver says it  
is okay to load the bus
- Cross the street in front of the bus 10 feet ( five giant steps) to  
avoid being run over by the bus



# SCHOOL BUS – KIDS AND YOU

## CHILDREN – CONTINUED

- When exiting the bus make sure that clothing with drawstrings and book bags with straps do not get caught in handrails or doors
- Never walk behind the bus
- Walk at least 6 feet (three giant steps) away from the side of the bus
- If you drop something near the bus, tell the bus driver



## **MOTORCYCLE SAFETY**

- **Ensure you have completed the Motorcycle Safety Foundation Course (MSF) ( no course no ride)**
- **Motorcycle endorsement on your license. Insurance on the bike.**
- **Always wear an approved DOT helmet. Goggles or helmet visor.**
- **Always wear long pants/ shirt/ full fingered gloves**





# MOTORCYCLE SAFETY

- **Always wear Leather Boots or Sturdy Over the Ankle shoes  
(no athletic shoes)**
- **Applies 24/7 for military personnel and their passengers**
- **Ride within your abilities. Do not allow others to shape your future.**
- **Motorcycle, speed and alcohol never mix in any combination - Ride to Stay Alive**



# FIREWORK SAFETY

- Never use petrol or paraffin to light the bonfire
- Do not let children collect spent firework cases when the display is finished
- When shooting a display of fireworks do not let anyone into the area while lighting the display – allow only those trained and responsible for lighting the display
- When children are using sparklers give them gloves to use when



## REPTILES

- Fort Polk has several varieties of rattlesnakes. The Eastern Diamondback, timber rattler and pygmy rattler are found on Fort Polk. Fort Polk also has the Copperhead, Water Moccasin and the coral snake. All of these snakes are poisonous and every effort to stay away from these snakes should be made. Very few people in the United States actually die of snake bites due to the storage of anti-venom at local hospitals. Be aware of your



## REPTILES

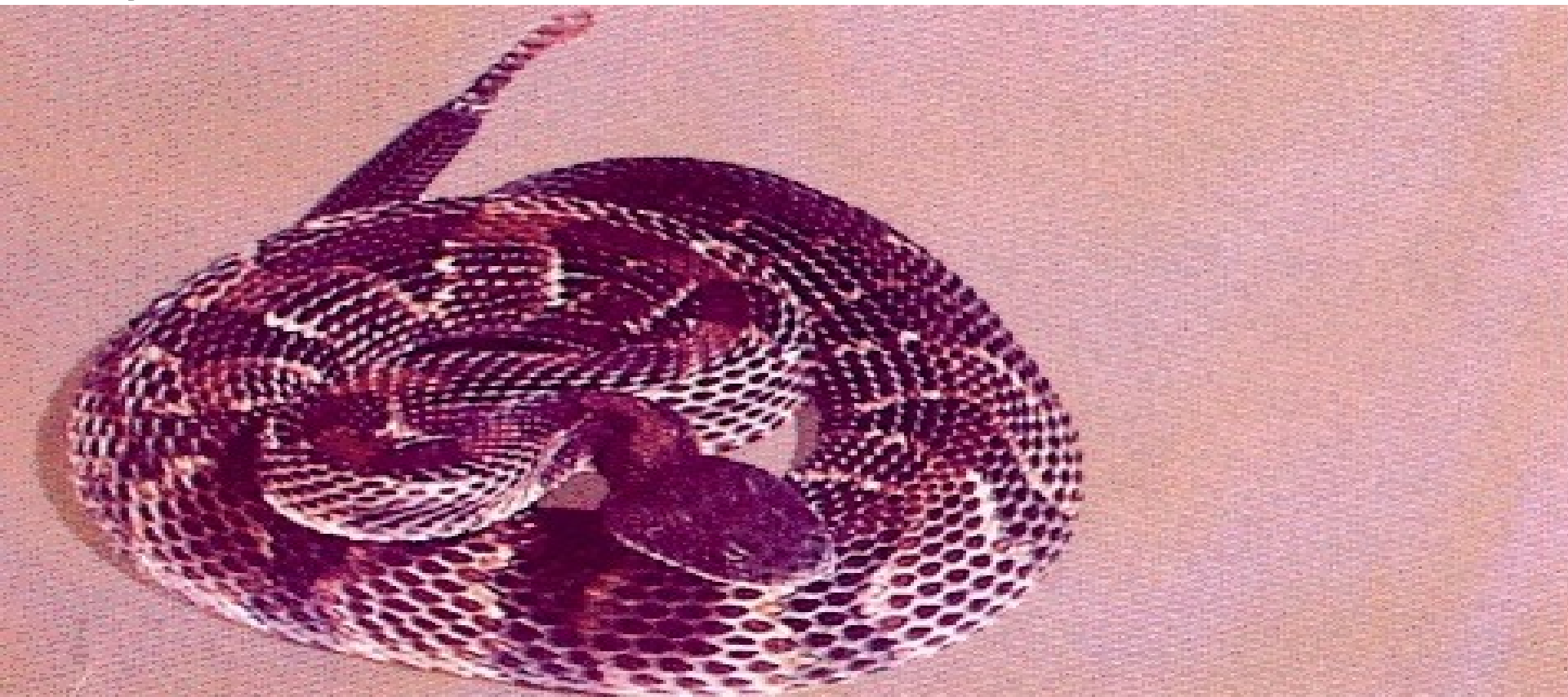
- Eastern Diamondback is the largest of all venomous snakes in the United States. It has a sullen disposition, bold and sometimes aggressive. Fangs can measure one inch in large





## Reptiles

- Timber Rattlesnake is sometimes mild mannered and does a good deal of rattling before striking. Commonly found in rocky





# REPTILES

- Pigmy Rattlesnake is often called a ground rattlesnake and has tiny rattles that only can be heard a few feet away. Venom of the pigmy is toxic but only small amounts are usually





## FIREWORK SAFETY

- Copperhead snake is a water snake. Venom is mildly toxic and fatalities are almost unknown. Maximum length is 4 feet and a





## REPTILES

- Water Moccasin or better known as the Cottonmouth are large.  
Venom of this snake is very toxic. Bites from this snake cause







## REPTILES

- Coral snakes are highly dangerous and found throughout the United States. Their habitat is secretive and usually found during the early morning and evening hours. The snake is small, average length is 24 inches and maximum is 47 ½ inches. Venom is very toxic paralyzing the nerves. Often is





# SNAKE BITE TREATMENT

- Move casualty away from snake
- Remove all rings and bracelets fro affected area because of swelling
- Reassure the casualty and them quite
- Place ice , if available, over the area of the bite
- Apply constricting bands 1 to 2 finger breadths from the bite (  
you should be able to insert a finger between the band and the



## SNAKE BITE TREATMENT

- Arm and Leg bite – place one band above and one band below the bite site
- Hand or Foot bite – place one band above the wrist or ankle
- Immobilize the affected part in a position below the level of the heart
- The snake should not be found or killed. Trying to find or kill the snake just increases the odds someone else will be bitten. If you